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COX NOMINATED ON 44TH BALLOT

Ohio Governor Wins Fight for the Presidency

"FIGHT NARROWS TO TWO

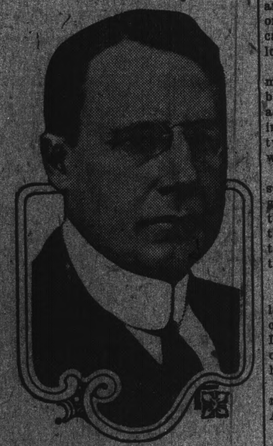
Delegates Voted Down Motion To Adjourn And Forced Continuance Of Balloting Until Well Into The Morning.

Auditorium, San Francisco.—Gov. James M. Cox, of Ohio, was nominated for President by the Democratic National Convention on the forty-fourth ballot.

The victory for Governor Cox came at 1.40 o'clock A. M., after the convention had been in session since 9.30 o'clock Monday morning, with the exception of three and a half hours, and had taken 23 ballots altogether.

Withdrawal from the race by Attorney-General Palmer, after the thirty-eighth ballot, when ex-Secretary McAdoo was holding the lead, opened

NOMINATED BY DEMOCRATS FOR PRESIDENT.



GOV. JAMES M. COX, OF OHIO.

the way for the Cox victory. The organization behind the Ohio Governor got busy at once and he soon jumped into the lead, crossing the 500 mark on the forty-second ballot and getting a clear majority of the delegates on the forty-third ballot.

The McAdoo people evidently saw what was coming, for they tried to force an adjournment just before the forty-second ballot, but the Cox people fought this proposition hard and voted it down. They renewed the motion after the forty-third ballot, but it was drowned out by a chorus of "Noes."

Cox Gains From The Start.

On the forty-fourth roll call Cox gained two in Alabama and then picked up three more when the Arkansas delegation went solid for him.

Then he picked up another one in California and two more in Colorado. Connecticut threw Cox another and Delaware chipped in one. Three more fell into the Cox column from Florida, making the delegation solid.

Illinois added four more to the Cox column. Indiana went solid for Cox, giving him 30.

Palmer Stepped Aside After 38th Ballot.

Auditorium, San Francisco.—Attorney-General Palmer at 2:45 o'clock P. M., at the close of the thirty-eighth ballot, released his delegates and left the Democratic National Convention free to move out of its deadlock and nominate a Presidential candidate.

The changes on the thirty-ninth ballot, the first taken after this break came, were:

Cox gained 85, McAdoo gained 34½, Davis gained 21½ and Palmer retained 74 of his 211.

The totals were McAdoo, 440; Cox, 468¾; Davis, 71½.

Carlin Announces Withdrawal.

The Convention reassembled at 8 P. M. after a recess. Two ballots were taken and on the second Palmer's vote had touched 211. It was apparent that it could be driven no higher. Former Representative C. C. Carlin, of Virginia, Mr. Palmer's manager, thereupon took the platform and announced the withdrawal of the Attorney-General from the race.

Chairman Robinson, in presenting Mr. Carlin, told the convention significantly that he was presenting a man who had an announcement to make which he was confident the convention would want to hear.

There was a roar of "Hurrah for Palmer" as the lines broke and the convention went into a recess. The denouncement, coming at the end of thirty-eight hard-fought and fruitless ballots, gave the same effect as does an over-inflated automobile tire when it bursts with a bang and then sizzles down.

Word From M'Adoo Asked.

During the recess there was circulated about the floor copies of a tele-

COOLIDGE TO REST AWHILE.

L. O. P. Nominee For Vice-President Goes On Vacation.

Boston.—Gov. Calvin Coolidge, the Republican candidate for Vice-President, returned from Washington, where he had been in conference with Senator Harding and party leaders.

He went immediately to the State House and remained at his office for about an hour attending to mail. He will leave for Vermont for a vacation.

gram from Judge Moore, Cox's manager, to Daniel C. Roper, of New York, accredited with being one of the McAdoo managers, charging that "a crowd of Government employes and Treasury officials are for their own personal ends and in defiance of Mr. McAdoo's expressed wishes, improperly using his name to create a deadlock in this convention."

Charging that several delegations were packed with Government employes, holding out for the nomination of Mr. McAdoo, Moore's telegram charged that "the action of the payroll brigade is creating a national scandal to the ruin of the Democratic Party."

"They know there is no chance to nominate him," the telegram continued, "but hope to bring about a situation where they can deal off the delegates to some candidate where their jobs will be protected."

Judge Moore expressed the opinion that Mr. McAdoo would not be a party to such a deal and urged that in his own and his party's interest he wire the convention forbidding the use of his name.

Like Country Fair.

While the caucusing was going on the floor of the convention hall took on the aspect of a country fair ground with a lot of electioneering going on. Here and there was a speaker on a chair making a stump speech for his favorite candidate with an admiring crowd about him. One speaker would try to draw the other fellows forward after the manner of a ballyhoo man on a midway. Some of the delegates called for order and a start of the balloting.

Some of the McAdoo leaders admitted that Cox might get a majority, but argued that would not help him, as they would not weaken and would insist on his getting the necessary two-thirds by his own efforts and without their help.

At 10.12 o'clock Chairman Robinson decided the convention ought to go back to work. It went into the thirty-ninth ballot with a new enthusiasm. It was like a fresh start toward home after a long and vexatious delay at the roadside.

The 39th Ballot.

The shifts and changes of the ballot were important. Alabama, first crack out of the box, broke 16 to Davis, taking all of Palmer's and one of McAdoo's for it. Arizona threw her four for Cox back to McAdoo.

Arkansas divided her two for Palmer equally between Cox and McAdoo.

Georgia's 28 went solid for McAdoo, as forecast, and the McAdoo demonstrators got a great noise out of it.

Illinois gave her Palmer two to McAdoo.

Indiana took 18 from McAdoo and threw them to Cox.

A vote for Colby appeared in Massachusetts and Cox got 33 there. That was enough to put the Cox parade in motion and it started off with a deafening roar.

The band and organ opened up in the droning air concerning "Ohio." The red-coated Cox band marched out in single file spreading itself across the width of the first balcony and let out a crashing din. One of the Cox boosters brought in a full-blooded game-cock on a standard and paraded the unhappy bird about the hall.

It was far past the august cockerel's bedtime and he didn't know what the fuss was about anyway, so he balanced himself first on one foot and then on the other on the lurching standard and used his tail feathers and wings to keep his position.

While the demonstration for Cox over the Massachusetts gain was proceeding, Pennsylvania completed its caucus. The agreement was to continue to vote for Palmer on the thirty-ninth ballot, but on the fortieth to split as follows:

A block of Palmer adherents, believing a deadlock between McAdoo and Cox could not be avoided, decided to keep Palmer's name on the ballot in the hope that the nomination later might come to him.

Palmer's friends made the point that he had not withdrawn, but had only released his delegates from pledges.

After an 11-minute demonstration the crowd quieted down and the call of States proceeded where it had been left off.

DETAIL OF THE VOTE ON FORTY-FOURTH BALLOT.

ALABAMA (24 votes)—Davis, 3; McAdoo, 8; Cox, 13.
ARIZONA (6 votes)—Cox, 3; McAdoo, 3.
ARKANSAS (18 votes)—Cox, 18.
CALIFORNIA (26 votes)—McAdoo, 13; Cox, 13.
COLORADO (12 votes)—Cox, 9; McAdoo, 3.
CONNECTICUT (14 votes)—McAdoo, 2; Cox, 12.
DELAWARE (6 votes)—McAdoo, 3; Cox, 3.
FLORIDA (12 votes)—Cox, 12.
GEORGIA (28 votes)—Cox, 28.
IDAHO (8 votes)—McAdoo, 8.
ILLINOIS (58 votes)—Davis, 1; McAdoo, 13; Cox, 44.
INDIANA (30 votes)—Cox, 30.
IOWA (26 votes)—Cox, 26.
KANSAS (20 votes)—McAdoo 20.
KENTUCKY (26 votes)—Cox, 26.
LOUISIANA (20 votes)—Cox, 20.
MAINE (12 votes)—Cox, 6; McAdoo, 5; absent, 2.
MARYLAND (16 votes)—Passed.
MASSACHUSETTS (36 votes)—Colby, 1; Cox, 35.
MARYLAND (16 votes)—Cox, 13½; Davis, 2½.
MICHIGAN (30 votes)—Passed.
MINNESOTA (24 votes)—McAdoo, 15; Cox, 8; absent, 1.
MISSISSIPPI (20 votes)—Cox, 20.
MISSOURI (36 votes)—Cox, 18; McAdoo, 17; absent, 1.
MONTANA (8 votes)—McAdoo, 2; Cox, 6.
NEVADA (6 votes)—Cox, 6.
NEW HAMPSHIRE (8 votes)—Cox, 2; McAdoo, 6.
NEW JERSEY (28 votes)—Cox, 28.
NEW MEXICO (6 votes)—McAdoo, 6.
NEW YORK (90 votes)—McAdoo, 20; Cox, 70.
NORTH CAROLINA (24 votes)—McAdoo, 24.
NORTH DAKOTA (10 votes)—Cox, 2; McAdoo, 4; Owen, 4.
OHIO (48 votes)—Cox, 48.
OKLAHOMA (20 votes)—Owen, 20.
OREGON (10 votes)—McAdoo, 10.
PENNSYLVANIA (76 votes)—Palmer, 1; Davis, 2; McAdoo, 4; Cox, 68; absent, 1.
RHODE ISLAND (10 votes)—Cox, 9; McAdoo, 1.
SOUTH CAROLINA (18 votes)—McAdoo, 18.
SOUTH DAKOTA (10 votes)—Owen, 1; McAdoo, 3; Cox, 5; absent, 1.
TENNESSEE (24 votes)—Davis, 24.
TEXAS (40 votes)—McAdoo, 40.
UTAH (8 votes)—Cox, 1; McAdoo, 7.
VERMONT (8 votes)—Cox, 8.
VIRGINIA (24 votes)—McAdoo, 23½; Davis, ½; Glass, 1½; Cox, 18½; absent, 1.
WASHINGTON (14 votes)—Davis, 1; Cox, 13.
WEST VIRGINIA (16 votes)—Davis, 16.
WASHINGTON (26 votes)—McAdoo, 3; Cox, 23.
WYOMING (6 votes)—McAdoo, 3; Cox, 3.
ALASKA (6 votes)—Cox, 6.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA (6 votes)—Cox, 6.
HAWAII (6 votes)—Cox, 6.
PHILIPPINES (6 votes)—McAdoo, 2; Cox, 4.
PORTO RICO (6 votes)—McAdoo, 1; Cox, 5.
CANAL ZONE (2 votes)—McAdoo, 2.

SIDELIGHTS OF CONVENTION.

Auditorium, San Francisco.—Among the male delegates are sprinkled those who are fast asleep. One man snored in the Pennsylvania pew, indicating a clear conscience and no fear of a change of heart. There isn't a woman in the convention who will admit the slightest drowsiness.

Mrs. Frank Ducas, of Oklahoma, sits on the platform. No one knows why. "She has no right there," said the sergeant-at-arms, "but she smiled at me so sweetly, and every day she has such a pretty hat on."

Every time Cox loses a vote the McAdoo faction insists upon yelling: "Good night." Texas manuvering brings women to their feet at each announcement calling: "Oh you Texas."

"Stay with it, Lone Star," and they stay.

"It's very much," said Mrs. Frank Graham of Chicago, "like a man giving his wife money. She coaxes and coaxes and then gets a little, but not enough to do her any good."

"Most of them lose their heads around here," said Senator James Hamilton Lewis, at the close of the day's session, smilingly looking under the seats and thrpugh the press section. "I've lost my hat" and he patted the arm of a lovely lady from Kentucky, who said after he passed: "He's a dear, but, you know, nobody with whiskers could be elected to anything these days. I wonder why he does not take them off."

"He can't, they grow on him," said another woman. "It would be like painting the lily taking Jim Ham's whiskers away. He'd die. He's lived with them so long," said a delegate from Illinois, and the Kentucky lady hurried away in the crowd.

It was quite a while before J. Ham found his fedora.

Mrs. Lula May Berry, delegate from Trenton, Mo., to the Democratic Convention, Monday cast the one and only vote thus far tendered General Pershing.

"This being a Fourth of July holiday," Mrs. Berry explained, "I thought it was fitting that this little tribute be paid to the man who led our forces to victory in France."

NO LITTLE RED SCHOOL.

Charleston, W. Va.—Red or yellow school houses are banned in West Virginia. The State Department of Education has issued orders that red must not be used any more. Satisfactory colors are as follows: White trimmed in buff or cream, white trimmed in lead or dark gray, white trimmed in green, lead or gray trimmed in white

KILLED SIRE AND STEPFATHER.

Girl, 16, Exonerated In First Case, Sentenced In Second.

St. Louis.—Ursula Broderick, 16 years old, exonerated of killing her father in 1916, was sentenced to 10 years in the penitentiary for the killing of her stepfather, Joseph Woodlock in April, 1919. She filed notice of appeal and was released on $10,000 bail She has maintained she shot Woodlock in defense of her honor.

TWO CITIES ADVANCE CAR FARE.

Chicago And Detroit Announce Raise To 8 Cents.

Detroit.—In an amendment of its bill in the traction fares case pending in Circuit Court, the Detroit United Railways gave notice it will establish 8-cent cash fares or seven tickets for 50 cents on all nonfranchise lines August 1.

A heat insulated handle enables a new electrical frying pan to be held in the hand while cooking food.

LIFE TERM FOR TRIPLE MURDER.

Warrensburg, Mo.—A verdict of guilty was returned by the jury trying James Bradley, also known as Tom Clark, charged with murder in connection with the killing of Sheriff Joseph Talbott and two deputy sheriffs of Lafayette county in May, 1919. The verdict specified a sentence of life imprisonment should be pronounced. The sheriff and his deputies were found slain after three prisoners whom they were taking from Marshall to Lexington, Mo., had escaped.

SHORT CUTS IN STATE NEWS

The Latest News From All Over the State

HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK

Lynchburg. — The Lynchburg Motor Car Company has secured an amendment to its charter to increase its capital from $25,000 to $50,000.

Danville. — Decreases in prices ranging from 15 to 20 per cent were announced by local lumber firms. The new prices effect dressed lumber, flooring, ceiling and siding. No explanation of the drop is given.

Lynchburg. — The Third Company of the First Virginia Provisional Regiment, National Guard, will take about seventy men to the State encampment, which opens at Camp Lee, July 12.

Lynchburg. — A bridge over Beaver Creek, near Six Mile Bridge, on the Concord Road, leading from Lynchburg, is reported to be in an unsafe condition and traffic is warned against its use.

Clifton Forge. — George W. Stevens, president of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, gave a birthday dinner at his home at Greenlee, entertaining officials from all over the road, numbering about 100. Miss Helen Stevens acted as hostess.

Danville. — Lee Beard, charged with manslaughter in the Henry County Circuit Court, as result of the accident near Martinsville several weeks ago, in which Joel Dodson lost his life when a car driven by Beard turned turtle, was exonerated of that charge.

Lynchburg. — John A. Merryman, a traveling salesman here, who was injured in a Norfolk and Western wreck at Walton, December 13 last, has recovered $25,000 damages from the railway company in the Corporation Court here. The suit was instituted for $30,000.

Bristol. — Following the announcement coming from Apalachia, Va., that a modern Moose home is to be erected at the cost of about $40,000, an announsement is now made that plans are being made for the erection of a modern new structure to be occupied by the People's National Bank here. It is understood that the building will cost about $30,000.

Danville.—J. F. Davis, formerly first sergeant in Company C, One Hundred and Sixteenth Infantry, has returned to Danville with his French wife after extended service overseas. Since the armistice Davis has been attached to the ordnance department and quartered at Coblenz. In the occupied area. He is the only Danville soldier who won a French bride while he was in service abroad.

Danville. — A novelty in building is evidenced here. The new storehouse for Efird Brothers now being constructed was threatened with indefinite delay through inability to get steel trusses shipped here. The contractor instead of waiting for the girder needed for the second floor is now putting on the roof, in other words, working from the top, downwards.

Lynchburg. — State head quarters of the Virginia Farmers Educational and Co-operative Union has issued charters for locals at Maurertown, Shenandoah county and Groseclose, Smyth County. The Maurertown officers are: S. J. Strickler, president; D. S. Rhodes, vice-president, and Roy Hickman, secretary. At Groseclose the officers are: J. C. Yonts, president; J. M. Price, vice-president, and W. V. Stinson, secretary.

Fredericksburg. — Mrs. J. D. Smith, of Berea, was bitten by a large copperhead moccasin snake while crossing Greenbank Farm, in Stafford County. She was returning to her home when she stepped on the snake, which was coiled in her path. The poisonous reptile bit her on the right ankle before she could spring out of the way. Mr. Smith brought his wife here to the Mary Washington Hospital, where the wound was cut and the poison extracted.

Lynchburg. — Five cases of housebreaking and one successful burglary was the record reported to police headquarters for Sunday Morning. Four real estate offices on Ninth Street were broken into, and $23 was secured in one of them. The thieves entered the business office of the News and Advance, opened numerous drawers, but got nothing. Mrs. D. C. Wickline was aroused at 2 o'clock to find a negro in her room.

Fredericksburg. — While crossing the tracks of Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad Saturday at Lorton, Mrs. Martha Murphy was struck by a southbound fast train and perhaps fatally injured. The engineer stopped the train and took the injured woman to Quantico, where she was given first-aid treatment at the U. S. Marine Base Hospital, and later was brought to this city and placed in Mary Washington Hospital. She is suffering with a fractured skull, a badly lacerated arm and an injured hand.

Richmond. — Sales of 160 car loads of Virginia potatoes from the seaboard section of the State for $392,000 was reported to Commissioner of Agriculture and Immigration George W. Koiner. The sale, the report showed, was consummated by the Eastern Shore Produce Exchange.. The potatoes are to average 200 barrels to the carload. Commissioner Koiner was also informed of the sale of 100 acres of potatoes, to be delivered on cars, for $41,000. The sale was made by one farmer. Potatoes are selling around $7 a barrel.

STATE CAPITAL

Ideal Health Conditions.

Co-operation of the best physicians and surgeons in Virginia in bringing about the ideal health conditions at the State penitentiary, the State farm and the various convict camps is sought through a conference which will be held at that institution at 3.30 o'clock on the afternoon of July 12.

The conference will be the result of a resolution passed by the penitentiary board of directors at its last session in which Dr. Stuart McGuire, president of the Medical College of Virginia; the college faculty and its board of visitors, Dr. Ennion G. Williams and Dr. Roy K. Flannagan, or the State Department of Health; Major W. A. Brumfield, of the United States Public Health Service and members of the Medical Society of Virginia are invited to advise with the board at the July meeting.

This conference is in line with the policy of Governor Davis and the penitentiary board of directors to give the convicts the best possible medical attention. The Medical College is a State institution, with some of the best medical talent in the South on its faculty, and the board wishes to enlist their active co-operation, along with that of the experts of the State Department of health in making sanitary and health conditions at Virginia's penal institutions the best in the country.

Members of the penitentiary board are Colonel LeRoy Hodges, chairman; O. F. Weisiger, James E. Brockwell and W. E. Sullivan.

State Medical Society.

The Medical Society of Virginia, which was organized in 1870, and reorganized three years ago to conform to the requirements of the American Medical Association, will hold its fifty-first annual meeting at Petersburg, October 26, 27, 28 and 29.

Many of the most prominent physicians and Surgeons in the State will be in attendance, and either speak or read papers on up-to-date medical matters, surgery or sanitation.

Dr. Paulus A. Irving, of Farmersville, is president; Dr. E. L. Kendig, of Lunenburg County, chairman of the executive council, and G. H. Winfree, of Richmond, secretary-treasurer and business manager. The society owns and publishes the Virginia Medical Monthly, which is its official organ. Dr. A. G. Brown, of Richmond, is the editor. The membership is 2,000.

The convention will assemble in the Petersburg High School, and the members and their families will be the guests of the Petersburg medical faculty.

Goochland-Henrico Short Course.

The Goochland-Henrico short course was held at the Virginia Agricultural High School in Henrico County from June 21 to 25, with thirty-six girls in attendance. Comfortable living quarters were arranged in the school building and the course was a decided success.

Demonstrations in canning were given by Miss Belle Burke, Norfolk county home demonstration agent. Miss Helen Ward, home economics instructor in the Chester Agricultural High School, demonstrated bread making. Mrs. S. E. McCluer, public health supervisor of Henrico County, gave many pointers in home nursing.

Mr. Treakle gave instructions in poultry, and Miss Gertrude Hoffman, of Richmond, assisted by Miss Ferris, had charge of the recreational work.

Tuesday the girls were taken to Curle's Neck Farm in trucks, where a picnic supper was served on the lawn followed by community singing until it was dark enough for "movies."

County Agent Kirby, School Superintendent Cooper and A. Nelson, director of social hygiene of the State Board of Health, gave the girls some interesting talks.

Elect Hall Chairman.

Initial meeting of the Commission of Medical Education of Virginia was held Monday at the Capitol.

Wilbur C. Hall was elected chairman of the commission and Dr. Theodore Hough of Charlottesville, secretary.

Drs. Stuart McGuire, Beverly R. Tucker, William D. Prince, and Theodore Hough; William D. Prince, president; J. P. Burruss, of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute; Senators, M. B. Booker, of Halifax, and J. B. Woodson, of Nelson, and Wilbur C. Hall, of Loudoun, were the members of the commission present. No statement of the work of the commission at its initial meeting was given out.

Compile Corporation Law.

Virginia corporation law, with all amendments to June 18, 1920, has been compiled by R. T. Wilson, clerk to the State Corporation Commission, and is now ready for distribution in neatly bound booklets. About 3,000 copies were printed. Mr. Wilson already has distributed them to members of the State Bar Association and says he will be glad to send to any other lawyers or citizens upon application.

File Application for Rate Increase.

Application for an increase in freight rates was filed with the State Corporation Commission by the Washington and Old Dominion Railroad. While this is an electric line, it claims to come within the scope of the recent Federal transportation act. The petition will be considered along with those of the roads in the official and southern classification lists, after the Interstate Commerce Commission has acted.

Ghost Witness in Court Trial

Dead Woman Tells of Procuring Iron With Which Husband Killed Her.

LIKE STORY OF OLDEN TIMES

Supernatural Comes Again to Play Recognized Part in Affairs of Men in Country Which Calls Itself Civilized.

Washington, D. C.—A man is accused of beating his wife to death, and is brought before a high tribunal for trial. Judge and jurors and audience sit and listen in respectful silence while the ghost of the dead woman testifies that she herself procured the iron bar with which she was killed, that she had intended to kill her husband with it, and that he had great provocation to kill her.

This sounds like a story of olden times. It might have happened in any of the great ages of superstition when men believed in the supernatural even more than they did in the natural.

Civilization is supposed to have freed man from these ancient fears, but it has not done so. The fear is still latent in us, waiting for a chance to express itself. For example, the incident related above happened, not in the middle ages or in a fairy tale, but in the Supreme court of the District of Columbia a few days ago. The dead woman's mother testified that she had gone to several mediums, had conversed with the ghost of her daughter and had so gotten the daughter's story of what happened. Still more astonishing, she testified that an assistant United States attorney had advised her to consult mediums. When you take this in connection with the fact that the Supreme court evidently listened to the ghost conversation as part of the testimony, you cannot blink at the conclusion that a ghost has been admitted to a court of justice in the United States. The supernatural has come again to play a formal and recognized part in the affairs of men in a country which calls itself civilized.

Spiritualism Involved.

Of course, the whole question of spiritualism is here involved. There are many intelligent and sincere people who believe that the existence of ghosts who can communicate with us has been proved.

Out in the West there is a certain placer deposit of gold which has been the grave of many fortunes. One man after another has tried to get this gold, and all have failed. Finally, along came an inventor with a most ingenious and expensive plan for getting the gold. He had absolute faith in it. It appeared that he was in communication with the ghost of his dead sister, and that she had imparted this plan to him, and had told him it was sure to succeed. He spent every cent he owned and could borrow on the plan and lost it all. The ghost was wrong.

Here is another example of a meddlesome ghost who sought to make trouble. A young and attractive widow was invited by an older woman who lived in the same boarding house to join her in some ouija board excursions to the land of the dead. They immediately got into communication with the spirit of the young woman's dead husband. He proceeded to criticize her goings and comings at great length. He objected to the man she went with. He told her that such and such a man was immoral, that another ate cocaine, that a third had a wife living in Australia. He advised her to give up all frivolities and stay at home nights.

Widow Is Troubled.

The young widow was considerably troubled at first. But she had strong common sense. She reflected that even if spiritism was a true revelation, there were fake mediums, and her elderly friend might be one of them. She also reflected that her husband in life had been a jealous fellow, inclined to lie about all possible rivals, and she saw no reason to believe that death had reformed him. She was able to prove that some of the messages which had been sent her from "The Beyond" were not in accord with the facts.

When the next ouija board session came off, there was a struggle. Hubble tried to get in some more advice, but the young widow had strong hands. Instead of hubby, it was the defunct aunt of her elderly friend who got the floor. This departed lady informed the elderly friend that she was in danger of serious financial reverses, that she was apt to die a violent death, probably by falling down stairs, that the rubber company in which she had bought three shares of stock was a swindle, and that if she did not drink less tea she would get cirrhosis of the liver. All of this threw the good woman into a sweat of apprehension; the ouija board readings were discontinued, and the dead husband lost his only means of communication with the world of the living, to the great relief of his widow.—Frederic J. Haskin in Chicago News.

A New York building engineer has demonstrated that large structures can be safely built at seashore towns by making concrete foundations.

Give Sightless Equal Chance

Placed on Same Footing as Seeing as Result of Doctor Wheeler's Observations.

NO LONGER AN EXPERIMENT

Blind Are Taught to Wind Electric Coils—Effect of Being Self-Supporting Keeps Them Healthy and in Good Spirits.

New York.—So many of the war blinded have found work in the electrical manufacturing plant a means of supporting themselves, rendering them independent of any charity or philanthropic assistance, that special attention is being directed to the work of Dr. Schuyler Skaats Wheeler, who made possible this new field of gainful occupation for the sightless.

There is nothing new in the endeavor to enable the blind to work or even in the effort made to find a ready market for their product, but in the Crocker-Wheeler company's factory the unseeing work on an exact par with the seeing, their "goods," therefore, being placed in the open market.

Doctor Wheeler's interest in the problem of the blind, starting some years ago, became intensified when the war brought their numbers, both here and abroad, to a highly increased total. In going through the various departments of the company's electrical manufacturing plant at Ampere, N. J., of which he is president, he noted the fact that girls skilled in winding wire coils performed their work without watching the movements of their hands, as a touch typist or a piano player ignores her fingers. The coil-winding girls chatted and laughed among themselves as they worked, and their work was satisfactory. Doctor Wheeler then blindfolded himself and attempted to wind a coil. He proved to his own satisfaction that here was work which, with little practice, the sightless could do on a par with normal workers.

Proves a Success.

The Double Duty Finger Guild was the direct result. That is the name given to the department, employing only men and women without sight. This department has been in successful operation for three years in the Crocker-Wheeler factory, and it has ceased to be considered an experiment or even an innovation.

At first special instructors were engaged and a small group of blind were set to work at winding the wire coils. The members of this first group were paid during their apprenticeship 15 cents an hour, and, after four weeks' instruction, were given places in the shops. Later the hourly rate of pay for trained workers was changed to a piecework plan and this proved more interesting and stimulating to the worker. At the factory it was said that a skilled blind worker earned from $3 to $4 a day at piecework.

More startling than the work in the coil-winding rooms is the handling of various kinds of machinery by the sightless. At the notching machines they put in metal plates and stamp them with the desired notches. Blind men also stack these plates, or "punchings," and weigh them.

Sightless typists and stenographers also are employed by the company. In the jobroom a special system of individual records keeps track of more than 2,000 jobs in process. Here a blind stenographer handles the phone calls coming in at spaced plugs down the length of the room, using a simple chair and typewriter stand on rollers, in which she travels up and down the line.

A Blind Secretary.

Miss Jessie Lewis, secretary to Mrs. Ida H. Gifford, director of the Double Duty Finger Guild, handles the stenographic work and filing in the guild's office. She is a graduate of the Perkins Institute for the Blind. Miss Lewis is the creator of the American Braille shorthand system. All her cards and records are marked in Braille, and she turns to a desired paper with the ease and promptness of a skilled sighted worker.

Most of the successful blind applicants for positions in the factory come from independent sources rather than institutions. The age limit is supposed to be forty-five, although older men from the state of New Jersey have been accepted. Two persons must guarantee one month's board and return carfare, in case the applicant does not "make good."

The worker stands absolutely on his own merit and soon learns to take pride in bringing his work up to the standard required by the factory inspectors.

Marked independence is shown by the sightless employees in handling their work and in moving about the factory and grounds. The effect upon them of being self-supporting and engaged in work which is the same as that done by normal persons and which must pass the same tests of inspection, works wonders in keeping them up to a healthy standard of good spirits and courage.

Meeting the Housing Problem in Berlin

View down one of the streets of a "municipal village" constructed by the Berlin authorities to meet the shortage of houses.

SANITATION BADLY NEEDED

Spain Awakens to Necessity of Improved Hygiene.

Movement Launched to Promote the Health of People by Modern Methods.

Madrid.—Spaniards are awakened to the necessity of improved hygienic measures to decrease the mortality of this country.

Several of the leading newspapers have joined in a demand that a ministry of health be organized to give proper attention to sanitary conditions in factories and houses, to reduce accidents to workers and to have charge of the erection of cheap houses for the poor; to provide old age pensions, health insurance, maternity allowances, prevention of epidemics and hygienic instruction for the people.

One newspaper quotes Doctor Juarros as having asserted that smallpox, diphtheria and tuberculosis had increased enormously, that births had decreased and the death rate among infants grown to such an extent that these deaths now comprise 20 per cent of the national mortality.

An infinitesimal number of houses boast of a bath, he said, public baths were entirely lacking, and the houses of the poor were so badly constructed that the occupants did not have as many conveniences as were afforded by the prison.

The Institute of Civil Engineers has taken up the subject and is agitating for hygienic measures to reduce the death rate.

Crippled Dishwasher Is an Heir.

Mitchell, S. D.—Harry Lott, twenty years old and a cripple, who has earned his living several months by washing dishes in a lunchroom, has left for Oakland, Cal., to receive his share of a large estate left by a relative of his deceased father.

Builds His Pet Animals Fine Apartment House

Oakland, Cal.—High cost of building material and lack of accommodations for mere man were no deterrents to F. D. Stringham of Berkeley, who, out of consideration for his pets, built the animals a fine apartment house. The present tenants are apparently well satisfied, as to date they have registered no complaints.

The house has four apartments, the two on the ground floor being occupied by A. Beagle and Mr. Irish Setter, and one on the upper floor by Miss Persian Cat. The apartment adjoining Miss Cat's is said to be the only vacancy at present.

This is the ideal apartment house life, the meals being served from the Stringham kitchen, doing away with the servant problem for the tenants.